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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/804,495	03/18/2004	Donald R. Titterington	A0306-US-DIV	7713
21567 7590 09/19/2008 WELLS ST. JOHN P.S. 601 W. FIRST AVENUE, SUITE 1300 SPOKANE, WA 99201				
EXAMINER				
SERGENT, RABON A				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1796				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
09/19/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/804,495

**Applicant(s)**

TITTERINGTON ET AL.

**Examiner**

Rabon Sergeant

**Art Unit**

1796

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on June 24, 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-30, 32, 46, 47 and 49-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-30, 32, 46, 47 and 49-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/808)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 46 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hays ('477).

Patentee discloses the production of oligomeric reaction products of isocyanates and rosin-based capping agents, such as hydroabietyl alcohol, suitable for use within ink compositions. See abstract; column 3, lines 21+; column 4, lines 7+; column 6, lines 26+; and column 7, lines 23-26. In view of the disclosed product and its use and further in view of the fact that the respective reactants are equivalent, the position is taken that specifying the ink as a phase

change ink fails to distinguish the claims from the prior art, because one would reasonably expect the ink of Hays to inherently be a phase change ink.

3. Applicants have argued that Hays fails to disclose a reaction of the hydroabietyl alcohol with a monomeric isocyanate; however, the position is taken that the process as disclosed by Hays inherently contains monomeric isocyanate that will react with the hydroabietyl alcohol; accordingly, the reference satisfies applicants' claims. As evidence of the examiner's position, applicants are directed to page 20 of Oertel. Oertel discloses that reactions between an excess of diisocyanate and diol to produce prepolymers (which are fully comparable to oligomers) yield mixtures that contain substantial amounts of monomeric isocyanate.
4. Claims 46 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hays ('477).

As aforementioned, patentee discloses the production of oligomeric reaction products of isocyanates and rosin-based capping agents, such as hydroabietyl alcohol, suitable for use within ink compositions. See abstract; column 3, lines 21+; column 4, lines 7+; column 6, lines 26+; and column 7, lines 23-26. In view of the disclosed product and its use and further in view of the fact that the respective reaction products are equivalent, the position is taken that specifying the ink as a phase change ink fails to distinguish the claims from the prior art, because one would reasonably expect the ink of Hays to function as a phase change ink.

5. If it is determined that the sequence of reaction causes the reference to not be anticipatory, then the position is taken that it would have been obvious in view of the teachings of the reference to simply combine the disclosed diol, monomeric diisocyanate, and fused ring alcohol capping agent in essentially a one-shot process such that a monomeric diisocyanate

would react with a mixture of alcohols including the fused ring alcohol. This position is bolstered by the fact that it has been held *prima facie* obvious to select any order of mixing ingredients or performing process steps in the absence of new or unexpected results. *In re Gibson*, 39 F.2d 975, 5 USPQ 230 (CCPA 1930). *In re Burhans*, 154 F.2d 690, 69 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1946) (MPEP 2144.04).

6. In response to the obviousness rejection, applicants have argued that the examiner's proposed modification will cause a competing reaction that will interfere with the production of the disclosed oligomers. The examiner has considered applicants' argument; however, the response fails to adequately rebut the examiner's position, because it has been established that the proposed reaction scheme will in fact yield a viable blocked prepolymeric or oligomeric reaction product. Such evidence is set forth within column 3, lines 50-56 of Konig et al. ('825). Accordingly, in light of this evidence, applicants' argument is considered to fail.

7. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re*

*Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

8. Claims 21-30, 32, 46, 47, and 49-51 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the following claims of the following copending applications:

<u>Application</u>	<u>Claim</u>
10/902,602	96 and 97
11/496,231	27
11/496,612	21 and 22

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of copending claims is drawn to phase change ink compositions or their use, wherein the compositions are derived from fused ring alcohols, such as hydroabietyl alcohol, and either cyclohexyl isocyanate or isophorone diisocyanate. The position is taken that one of ordinary skill in the art in possession of the phase change ink composition would have

also been in possession of the method of making it. Furthermore, the phase change ink composition, by its very name and nature, renders the use of the composition, to the extent claimed, obvious.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

9. Claims 21-30, 32, 46, 47, and 49-51 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 57 and 58 of U.S. Patent No. 7,381,255. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because each set of copending claims is drawn to phase change ink compositions or their use, wherein the compositions are derived from fused ring alcohols, such as hydroabietyl alcohol, and either cyclohexyl isocyanate or isophorone diisocyanate. The position is taken that one of ordinary skill in the art in possession of the phase change ink composition would have also been in possession of the method of making it. Furthermore, the phase change ink composition, by its very name and nature, renders the use of the composition, to the extent claimed, obvious.

In view of the maturation U.S. patent application 11/291,057 into U.S. Patent 7,381,255, the prior provisional rejection has been converted to a non-provisional rejection.

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Rabon Sergent at telephone number (571) 272-1079.

/Rabon Sergent/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1796

R. Sergent  
September 16, 2008